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THE DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1879.

The Indianapolis News has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Indiana.

THE NEWS TO-DAY presents its annual review of the business of Indianapolis for the year just past. It shows a gratifying improvement in all lines of business, and a positive growth in some that is very encouraging. Business has steadily gained over 1877, and seems now to be resting on a solid basis. The manufacturing interests, as a rule, have done well. More men have been employed, more work done, and a fair amount of profit made. The aggregate of sales in the wholesale trade is somewhat larger, although prices have declined, showing a greater consumption of goods. The live-stock trade has developed largely, more than one million of hogs having been handled here, and nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand cattle. Little has been done in real estate, but the market during the last two months has steadily improved, and there is a prospect of considerable activity during the present year, should present circumstances continue. But little building has been done, and the prospect is that it will not be much increased this year. Rents are low and advances can not be expected for some time. There is a general spirit of economy. Trade is done on small margins but with much more safety than at any time for years, but the demand is growing steadily and there can be no doubt that times are sensibly improving. Deposits in the banks are increasing. The prospect for 1879 is a favorable one. Business men generally are in good spirits and confident that the years of disaster and depression are over.

COUNTY taxation must be limited by law.

WHAT has become of that polar wave?—polar wave No. 2 that was sweeping down upon us.

That was a crushing rebuke which Grant received from the Cordonians. They wouldn't have nothing to do with him at all; had luck to him and the devil. By away wid him. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

St. Louis Cordonians are only a little ahead of Americans; they simply speak the words of 1880 a year in advance. Grant had better get used to it.

A Baptist church in St. Louis, destroyed by fire, has been offered the use of a Jewish synagogue in that city by the president and trustees of the same, to worship in until its own church can be built. This notable offer has excited much comment, and doubtless the second advent people will see wondrous things in it.

GOVERNOR BISHOP, of Ohio, in his message to the legislature, recommends some action on the part of that body which will afford the medical colleges of the state a sufficient supply of subjects, and at the same time kill the odious traffic in human remains, and of which Ohio has been the scene of some of the most barbarous examples.

ONE indication of the hard times in Europe is the increasing number of people in Berlin who live in cellars. The number of persons in London, according to the London Times, who live in third stories increased between 1861 and 1871 81 per cent. of the population. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of houses which have no rooms with a stove or fire.

In various places in the country since resumption day more coin has been taken in than has been paid out. This is the experience of France over again. It is the stocking and stove-pipe money coming to the light; the hoarded coin of two decades started again to fulfill the purpose of its being. How decrepit it looks! Like some superannuated Chinese or confirmed opium smoker emerging yellow and uncertain to take up the duties of life again. Its birth marks are back in the '50s, the '40s, the '30s. It is dingy and suspicious looking and is sometimes of two colors. People don't want it.

THE argument that polygamy has advanced against any law prohibiting it, is that it is a form of religion, and this government has no right to interfere in such a case. The recent decision of the supreme court has been in the face of this and has defined what common sense admits, that all forms of faith and fanaticism are not equal before the law. Other-wise the Hindoo might swing on hooks and the thousand national religions be allowed the full scope of their superstitions. No man is to be disturbed for his opinions, but his practice must conform to the good of the state. The "solitary in families," implanted by the Christian faith, is the only form of marriage deemed compatible with the good of the state, hence polygamy is disallowed.

THE incoming of specie payments will doubtless give an impetus to the desire of the business world to put its transactions on a better basis—a tendency that has of late been manifest. With high prices and cheap money in the last five years, the old time credits of thirty and sixty days have been extended to sixty and ninety days and four months, and this further extended by the practice of post-dating notes two or three months. It was the direct outgrowth of the spirit of speculation, or part of it, ministering to that willingness to undertake obligations on chance, running the risk of payment from sales yet to be sought after and consummated. Doubtless many a merchant met failure, not from any desire to defraud, but from the complications brought about by listening to the seductions of long credits. The system was a feeder for the hot-house, high pressure style of doing business. It worked a double injustice by persuading merchants to venture they would not otherwise have made, and by causing those who adhered to cash or short payments to be mulcted in a sufficient sum to cover the contingencies of the long credit system. In doing way with this state of things the greatest aid must come from the manufacturers and large dealers. A steady adherence to the cash and short credit plan, while it might lessen the total amount of sales for a time would, in the end, be most beneficial to all concerned in a more certain income and sounder conditions from which to make calculations. There is a tendency toward this which will sooner or later bring it about.

IT is not the advocacy of some one beside Logan, but the absolute and unqualified refusal of the Tribune to subscribe to the usual party methods—a refusal to be governed by the will of the majority of its own political associates—which drives the upper out of the republican ranks and makes it a political guerrilla. (Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

THE Chicago Tribune ought to be proud of being driven out for such a cause as this. If to be truly devoted to certain principles is to be truly loyal to some petty caucus packed by political machinists and rounders, the sooner such odious subservience is broken the better. The people are coming to see this, and those papers which are attaining the widest circulation and which wield the mightiest influence are those to which the people know they can turn and get an honest opinion. Mistaken though that opinion may be at times, it is guaranteed that is not cut and dried and made up beforehand, written to order in as purely perfunctory fashion and with as little responsibility as the compositor handles the types, and the people seek it in increasing numbers. It will not be another generation before these cautious hand-bills, yelet party organs, will be laid by as belonging to an era of narrowness and bitterness that has passed, as old stage coaches stand empty in these days of modern travel. With the diffusion of education it has come to be recognized that newspapers may favor broad lines of policy without endorsing every sounder which it put up for place, or winking at, apologizing for and covering up the corruptions of a caucus and misrepresenting and traducing the actions of the opposing faction. We shall, in time, have as able and dispassionate and independent political discussion as fills the English press.

THAT bilious babbler, William Lloyd Garrison, has written another letter to somebody defining what should be the position of the republican party in 1880, which may be inferred from the last sentences of his screed, to-wit: "The bloody shirt! In hoc signo vinces." Mr. Garrison undoubtedly thinks "the party" is the condition ascribed to Noah by the forcible, but not overly reverential college song, which, after reciting that "Noah he" (emphasis on the "he"), "did build an ark," and found he had no sail, and "when he found he had no sail, he just run up his old shirt!" The republican party has no sail for 1880 in Mr. Garrison's opinion, and he says: "Let the bloody shirt continue to be waved until an end be put to the shedding of blood by the organized assassins who are boldly and successfully setting the federal government at defiance, and trampling the constitution and laws of the country under their feet." By the use of the word "continue" Mr. Garrison seems to be laboring under the delusion that the ensanguined garment is still vexing the wind. He is mistaken. It has been lying idle these two years, except a while last summer, when it was used to bind the fevered brows of the plague-stricken people in the south. That work of mercy hallowed the old garment, and it will be difficult indeed for the Garrisons and Chancellors to make it again the badge of hate. Nor do the people of this country look upon the people of the south as Mr. Garrison does when he says:

The south (using that designation as of old) is still full of the habitations of oracles; that her hands are stained and her garments saturated with blood; that her feet run to evil, and there is no judgment in her goings; that she is as disloyal in spirit as she was when she fired her shot at Fort Sumter; that she only lacks the power to re-enslave the millions who have been emancipated on her soil in order to save the Union and battle her treasonable designs.

These are the distorted visions of a diseased fancy; the mouthings of a mania. Garrison can't help it, perhaps, and doubtless will go to his grave like Ben Wade, with a heart full of hate and bitterness. Peace to his dust whenever it shall return to the earth as it was.

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French Finance and Financiering.

How France managed resumption has been a fruitful theme with the money maniacs of this country. How she did it in fact may be instructive to us, new that we are moving to maintain the same. In June, 1870, when the war with Germany began, the bank of France had \$251,000,000 of paper afloat, against which it held \$229,000,000 specie reserve. A month after the breaking out of the war, specie payments were suspended, and the bank's notes made a legal tender. Then the volume swelled as ours did during the war. By June, 1871, \$442,000,000 face-value worth of notes had been issued. Two years later it touched \$602,000,000 and by this time the coin in the banks vaults had dwindled to \$146,000,000. Then, in 1873 the bank of France, having exclusive right to issue paper money, began a process of contraction against resumption day, which was set for January 1, 1878. By November, 1877, the paper had decreased to \$491,000,000, while the specie reserve had increased to \$442,000,000 about five-eighths of which was gold. At the final legal consummation of resumption only about \$20,000,000 of coin was demanded and long before this day paper was at par and specie payments a fact.

During the six months that followed the opening of the war the extraordinary indebtedness incurred by the French amounted to \$753,000,000, and on top of this came the thousand millions of indemnity. To pay this in the course of the next two years France borrowed \$1,640,000,000 at five per cent. and as the bonds were sold at 83, the net receipts were \$1,145,000,000. It was thus France raised her famous milliards, and she owes for them to-day in this shape; it was thus she paid her public debt in paper in spite of the De La Matyrs and Voorheeses to the contrary. She owes to-day for every dollar of the German indemnity, and is paying interest on it; she simply shifted creditors, just as we are shifting them by the sale of our four per cent. bonds at home, and the payment of the old bonds with the proceeds. Besides this, France's funded debt is steadily increasing instead of decreasing as ours is, because her yearly revenues fall short of her yearly expenses. In 1875 France's interest account reached \$150,000,000—larger than ours at the time of its greatest amount in 1865. Since then we have reduced ours to less than \$100,000,000, while that of France has steadily increased. In the face of this showing France borrows in the markets of the world at 3 per cent. while we pay 4. That one per cent. perhaps a little more, is the extent to which the republicanists have shaken the confidence of capital in our integrity. France has remembered too well the lesson of her assigns to allow French greenbacks to make themselves heard.

THE real matter of apprehension is that in 1880 Louisiana and Florida, together with the other southern states, will vote democratic beyond the possibility of any eight to seven majority; and when the situation is analyzed, the one thing for which the strong man is wanted is to force an election and take his seat in the white house at all hazards. Grant is the only man in the country who would dare to venture upon such a program. (Chicago Times.)

WE are now for Blaine for president, if it is necessary to best Grant. Blaine would not be the representative of all the old rings, and he is capable of a splendid administration. We do not believe in the one-man power in this country, or in the divine appointment of the president to rule the nation. (Cincinnati Commercial.)

THE German-American democrats will vote for Thomas F. Bayard against any other man, and many republicans will do the same. (Washington Sentinel.)

Dan Voorhees is said to have made his calling and re-election to the United States senate sure. The national can not find a ruder rag-mongering than he, and so have decided to support him. He is a "statesman" of the Naby order, but he suits the Hoosier democracy. (Chicago Journal.)

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati Price Current to-day contains their usual January preliminary report of pork packing in the west. The report shows the total packing at this date of the six large cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville to be 3,445,000, or 1,055,000 more than at the same date last year. The total at all interior points is approximately 1,400,000, or 375,000 more than for the same time last year, making a total increase of 1,430,000 at all points. The returns indicate a large falling off in packing during the remainder of the season compared with last year, the estimates for interior points being approximately 2,000,000 head for the season, or 600,000 more than last season. The estimate for the above six cities reach a total of 5,065,000, making an aggregate of 7,065,000 at all points, which figures, it is suggested, may be modified. Last winter's packing was 6,505,000 head. The above indicates an increase of 560,000 heads. This is expected to be mostly overcome by the increase in average weights compared with last winter. The prospective supply of hogs for the spring and summer appears to be much less than a year ago.

Fire in Baltimore.

The large five-story warehouse at 347 and 349 Baltimore street, burned last night. The chief losses are Louis A. Set Son, clothiers; Leonard Passano, clothier; D. F. Haynes & Co., queensware; Strubling & Todd, book printers; and Chauncey Brock, owner of the building. The loss aggregates \$60,000.

Fatal Fall of an Aeronaut.

Professor Henry Dirk, attempting a balloon ascension at Jonabon, Craighead county, Arkansas, a few days since, fell from his trapeze, a distance of 1,000 feet, and was instantly killed.

The Maryland Republicans.

The Maryland republicans had a meeting in Baltimore last night and made arrangements for calling a state convention not later than February 22, and getting ready for the coming campaign.

Sentence Commuted.

The board of pardons of Pennsylvania has recommended the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Blasius Pistorius, the ex-Catholic priest, to imprisonment for life.

There All the Yahoos.

It is now admitted that the ameer of Afghanistan is in Russian territory, and Yakhob Khn finding himself powerless in Cabul, meditates following him.

Playing at Courtship.

"Let's play at courtship, gentle wife, Forget these boys and girls, Ignore the world and its woes, The gray hair mid our curls."

"Me coming through the folds you see, With Sunday suit bright, You snatched a side look through the glass, And smooched your apron white."

"Then hum about your work, while I And quick your heart beats on, And yet unconscious seem, as if There never was a John."

"Well, I am here—I dare not kiss The little hand I touch, It seems just sitting by your side Almost one joy too much."

"And as your shining needle moves, The bliss enough to see The dew-droplet leaves sometimes lift To steal a glance at me."

"The children, ah, look in sometimes, Do not call them here; I'd rather not, to tell the truth, Have anybody near."

"The old folks bid a pleasant 'Good night,' The bliss enough to see The dew-droplet leaves sometimes lift To steal a glance at me."

"But somehow, by-and-by, how is it— My arm gets aching round your waist; Your hand gets clasped in mine; And somehow, stranger still, your cheek Comes very near my own, For thus I bend my head to hear That hushful, whispering tone."

"And then—'wife nudged me; close behind, Eyes opened wide to see, Outstretched—she's just the age Her mother married me.'"

SCRAPS.

A Chinaman was recently refused naturalization papers at Boston.

"Is the grave of the old year watched?" inquires a Philadelphia paper.

To ask a man to pay a bill is as easily said as done. (New Orleans Picayune.)

Fourteen hundred deer have been killed in Morrison county, Minnesota, the present year.

In Scotland if you ring a door-bell and stand there it is all right. If you run away it is an offense against the law.

There are said at the present time to be about 125,000 Quakers in all the world, of whom 100,000 are in the United States.

An organ-grinder who stopped before a savings bank to play "Pull down the blind," was ordered to move on by a hasty message from the board of directors.

The father of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington millionaire, was a shoemaker in Georgetown, and the younger Corcoran himself was formerly a dry goods clerk.

The affections of the year-old baby for its maternal ancestor, is second only to its ecstatic admiration for the fathomless depths of the kitchen coal-hod. (New Haven Register.)

In a court at Bennington, Vt., the defendant asked the judge to leave to pay for beginning his case, and the judge, though he declared that it was a somewhat singular request, granted it.

The reassembling of congress was marked by no startling features, unless the appearance of Sharon, of Nevada, in his seat in the senate may be designated. It is his first appearance in over two years.

Some men are of the opinion that the world owes the living to this is an error. You owe the world a certain service which, faithfully performed, will bring you the living and more too. (Chicago Journal.)

The Terrible: "Ma, is ladies ducks?" "Why, no, Willy; what in the world put that idea into your head?" Pa (at the window): "Whoopie! Willy, come 'ere quick and see these yere ducks a-fightin'." Just look at 'em, though!"

A gentleman of Paducah, Kentucky, who last October borrowed an overcoat of a minister, is asked in the columns of the New York Times to return the borrowed garment, as the preacher is "thinly clad and his other coat his full of holes."

James Parton's wife has a baby boy, who, under the peculiarity of Mr. Parton's relationship with his wife, is to Mr. Parton step-grandson, the step-son of his grandmother, the step-brother of his mamma, and is otherwise inextricably entangled. (Ex.)

Bishop Simpson discusses in his third Yale lecture the personal habits of the minister. He says that in some places congregations are unwilling to receive a minister who uses tobacco, and that many of the almost dread visits of such ministers, lest their growing sons should be led to form the habit from the example of the minister.

The Chicago Times has introduced a somewhat novel feature in journalism. It has dispatched to Washington, one of its editorial corps, as an observer and commentator upon passing events, with instructions to use the telegraph very freely in the transmission of editorial matter, correspondence, etc. Thus, commentary upon such events will appear simultaneously with the news of the events themselves.

America's first foreign minister, Benjamin Franklin, was a printer, and literary men are not forgotten in the matter of foreign appointments since, F. V. of the Tribune was once minister at Turin; Bigelow, of the Post, was sent to Paris, Irving to Spain, and Francis, of the Troy Times, to Greece. Bancroft was sent to Germany, Motley to England and Everett to England. Hawthorne was consul at Liverpool, Lyne at Tunis, and Ross Browne at Cairo. More recently Wirt Sykes, Bret Harle and Catlin, the latter of the New York Commercial, have all been sent abroad as consuls, and Lowell, Taylor and Baker as ministers.

The world is called to mourn the death of another historical body-servant. This was "Captain" Tom Lewis, the faithful slave of Colonel Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition which was the first party of white men ever to cross the North American continent and make surveys of it at that time unknown great west. It was only as far back as 1806 that this daring body of men set their eyes on the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon, after a weary tramp of two years among the Indian tribes, locating the boundary of the Louisiana purchase. In 1807 Colonel Lewis returned home bringing Captain Tom with him, and the latter remained at his old slave home near Charlottesville, Virginia, until last week, where he was frozen to death while going out to chop wood. After enduring the privations of the winter and the snow and ice and the dreary wilderness, meeting the hostilities of the wild beasts of the forest, it seems sadly strange that the old man should perish from cold almost in sight of his own home. But he did, and in his death there dropped out the last survivor of the Lewis and Clark expedition and one of the lingering vestiges of that once populous class of historical body-servants. (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The Boy's Last Day.

If the boy of Tunis has not accorded satisfaction by to-day, the French consul is instructed to withdraw, and six iron-clads, with transports, will immediately follow. All the powers approve the attitude of France, though Italy is more reserved than the others.

INDIANAPOLIS IN 1878.

Annual Review of the Year's Business.

Safer Credits and Better Collections in the Wholesale Trade.

While the Aggregate of Sales is Somewhat Increased.

The General Condition of Manufactures Improved.

A Large Increase in the Live Stock Trade.

The Grain and Packing Interests Reviewed in Detail.

The Condition of the Real Estate Market and Building Interest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE year of 1878 was not by any means a remarkable one in Indianapolis mercantile circles, but was better than its immediate predecessor. The failures were the continuation of those of 1877 brought about by transactions made during the first years of the panic, and the depreciation of values. Merchants found margins melting away, principals disappearing under a combination of financial forces. The repeal of the bankrupt law first opened a way for ending the trials and tribulations they had been suffering. The repeal acted as a hearty assistant in the purification of credits, and the opening year finds accounts much improved. The resumption of specie payments which came with the new year gives merchants hope of at least a partial relief from unhealthy fluctuations.

During the first half of the year the business was of a very variable character. But with the adjournment of congress and the repeal of the bankrupt act, business began to open to revive, the dead timber was taken out, and the practical resumption of specie payments which took place several weeks ago, was the only thing needed to make the ending of the Indianapolis wholesale trade for the year 1878 a little nearer the desideratum than that of any year since the memorable one of 1872.

Few changes occurred last year. Over & Anderson, hardware merchants, have removed to south of Georgia street. Charles Judd, the popular ex-drummer and ex-broker, has entered into a partnership with M. O'Conner. These gentlemen will do a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of M. O'Conner & Co. Crossland & Sawyer have given way to younger blood, and Messrs. Crossland & McKee conduct the old business. Wm. Cook has retired from the grocery house of Syfers, McBride & Cook. During the year, Adams, Masur & Co., Thomas G. Cottrell and Samuel Beck have been obliged to make assignments. The first named was succeeded by Arthur L. Wright, the stock of the second was purchased by Tanner, Sullivan and Talbot, and the last, "Uncle Sammy," was his own successor Campin, Darrow & Co. retired from the field, and the place made vacant by this move was soon filled by the iron house of Hanson, Van Camp & Co.

A careful examination of the record of the different business enterprises on Meridian street for the last year will show in nearly every instance a healthy increase over that for 1877. This review covers the transactions of the largest business houses on the street, and while not including every business, is still comprehensive enough to form a basis upon which the year's business of the city can be judged.

The Meridian street wholesale merchants owe the banks less money and have larger bank balances than any year since they have been in business.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

In point of volume the grocery trade is the most prominent of the street. Nine firms are represented and their aggregate sales for three years were \$3,750,000. When compared with the sales for 1877, the lower values being borne in mind, these figures will show a slight increase on the sales of that year. The losses were somewhat smaller than during 1877, and the values much smaller. The shrinkage in prices applies principally to coffee and sugars and was of such a nature as to make margins very small. Contrary to the usual custom, sugars declined, whereas by the ordinary commercial rules governing sweets they should have advanced. Coffees were high and their decline was but the result of previous inflation. Upon the whole, however, the year's trade was a satisfactory one.

DRY GOODS.

The leading feature of this branch of trade has been a uniform and steady demand for staple fabrics on the part of the country merchant. Purchases were generally confined their selections to the immediate wants of their customers, and the plan of buying often and mear home has gained favor with the western retailers. The latter feature is a strong point in favor of Indianapolis, and the time is not far distant, if indications are worth anything, when she will assume a much better position among the dry goods distributing centers. Notwithstanding the low price of textile fabrics, the total sales for the year will not fall short of \$3,000,000, which by a comparison with the sales of 1877, will show a vast increase in the number of yards sold and an increase of \$800,000 in money received. There has been a constant, yet almost imperceptible shrinkage in prices throughout the year which up to date will amount to no less than ten per cent. The demand for American textiles both from China and Japan, is on the increase, and large quantities of goods are now awaiting transportation and should they prove a remunerative outlet its stimulating effect on prices must be felt. Collections, as a result of careful purchases, have necessarily been all that could be desired.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The sales of the wholesale boot and shoe houses during the past year, will aggregate \$850,000, a falling off of \$50,000 from the amount reported for 1877. The collections improved steadily with the repeal of the bankrupt act. At no time within the past six years have the customers been in as good a financial condition as at present, and the

percentage of money paid at the time of purchase is now greater than before. There have been no reductions in the force of employees, and, excepting a lower rate of rents, the expenses are as great as during the year previous.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

The produce business has been a very healthy one during the past year. The sales have not been any larger than in 1877, but the collections have been much better, and although prices have fallen off 20 per cent. the aggregate amount of sales is equal to that reported for the year previous. At least \$550,000 were paid out by Indianapolis dealers in 1878, and these figures represent a much larger amount of produce than at any time since the war.

THE IRON BUSINESS.

This branch of industry is essentially a steady one, and during the past year prices have varied but little from those ruling on the first of January, 1878. The entire sales for the year are closely estimated at \$300,000, about the same as for the year before, although it now takes more iron to make that amount of money than ever before. The general features of the year's business resemble those of the other wholesale houses above reported.

HATS AND CAPS.

The bulk of sales for the year is about \$250,000, quite as large as that of 1877. There are no particularly new features in the year's trade. Collections are improving, and the customers are in a better condition to pay their bills than at any time since the panic.

HARDWARE TRADE.

The four wholesale houses that deal strictly in hardware in the city report the aggregate sales for 1878 at \$800,000, about as large as those of 1877. The business was better last year than since the panic, and the amount of sales represents more goods than ever before. Collections have been very satisfactory.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES.

This branch of business met with some reverses last year, the only house of that description in the city was obliged to make an assignment early in the fall. The aggregate business of the year is estimated upon the basis of \$150,000 sales. The successors the bankrupt firm report a fine business at prices at least 30 per cent. lower than those which ruled earlier in the year.

HIDES AND LEATHERS.

It is closely estimated that the sales in hides and leathers during the year will not fall below \$350,000. These figures are slightly under those reported for 1877, but the amount of goods sold is probably larger than for any previous year. The characteristic feature of the market has been the high price of hides and the low price of leathers, the difference being so slight as to make tanning a very unprofitable pursuit.

WHOLESALE CONFECTORY.

The dealers of candies, nuts, foreign fruits and fancy groceries, are not enthusiastic over the last year's trade. The prices are lower than before in years since the panic, and the smaller collections, while better than in 1877, are still poor and the trade does not seem to be in a thriving condition.

THE MILLINERY BUSINESS.

The wholesale dealers in goods of this description report an increased trade, increased profits and increased collections. The sales are very satisfactory but the margins are small, and are about 25 per cent. greater than they were in 1877.

THE DRUG TRADE.

The wholesale drug business for the year of 1878 was steady, and gave general satisfaction to all concerned. The bulk of trade is estimated at \$1,000,000, which is about the same as for the year before. There have been comparatively few failures among the country customers, and collections will average better than in any other business in the city. The resumption of specie payment will make a certain class of imported goods steeper in value and considerably cheaper.

THE GRAIN BUSINESS.

The figures used in this report of the grain business represent the bushels of grain shipped by the various railroads through the city, whether handled by Indianapolis dealers or not. While they do not actually represent the Indianapolis trade they do that as accurately as those published last year and the year before. The \$11,000,000 which is due to the Indianapolis dealers is as close (an estimate as can be made, but this represents thousands of bushels of grain that never passed through the hands of the dealers, and are shipped from the place of purchase directly to the coast.

In the year 1877-78 the aggregate receipts of all kinds of grain reached 19,492,937 bushels, compared with 17,145,000 in the previous year, and 15,889,940 bushels in 1876. The total number of bushels shipped through this city in 1878 amounted to 17,322,305, while during the previous year they only aggregated 11,288,800, but in 1878, 18,745,000. In this showing wheat has made the most advancement, the receipts being nearly three times as great as in any previous year in the history of the city. Such figures as

with the fall months, and December closed with the price at \$2.45 lower than before in twenty years. The price of provisions also declined until the present prices are at once the astonishment and disgust of packers. The hog crop last year was very large and the quality fairly good as compared with the average. Notwithstanding the low prices, the demand is a good, healthy one, and some packers prefer it to the more limited crop of former years at higher quotations. During the summer months the yellow fever plague cut off the southern demand, but that has now returned to its accustomed channels. The business of the year may be summed up as follows: The number of hogs packed has been greater than ever before; the price has been lower but there has been no little fluctuation that the packers had a chance to unload their product at a small profit. Upon the whole the year was more satisfactory than that of 1877. In April the old established house of Ferguson & Co. made a satisfactory settlement with its creditors and continued the business. Later in the year Messrs. Ferguson, Howard & Need, who comprise the firm of Ferguson & Co., bought the controlling interest in the house lately owned by Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw.

Soon after the settlement of Ferguson & Co., the firm of Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw closed out their business. From the statements of the heads of the various houses made to a recent reporter, the following figures are drawn: Total number of hogs packed during the year 770,000. Number packed in 1877 420,000. Amount paid to farmers for hogs during the year \$3,600,000. Amount paid to employes during the year \$325,000.

The house of King & Co. is the largest pork packing establishment in Indiana and one of the largest in this country. During the year they packed 450,000 hogs, seven-eighths of the product of which was designed for the English market. This house employs 600 men during the four months of winter packing, and 450 for the remainder of the year. In wages and salaries there was paid out last year \$250,000, and there was over \$3,300,000 paid for hogs. The business done in 1878 was hardly as large as that done in 1877.

Ferguson & Co.—Under this head are included the two houses now operated by that firm. During the year 210,000 hogs, costing about \$1,000,000, were packed. Of this number 50,000 were packed on commission. The house in the spring, 40,000 at the new house since the beginning of the winter season. The remaining 170,000 hogs were packed for the English market. The houses are run by 250 employes, to whom \$52,000 a year are paid in wages.

Coffin, Greenstreet & Fletcher packed 57,000 hogs during 1878, paying out \$350,000 therefor. The year's wages were \$120,000, and the coverage bill was not less than \$18,000. A large proportion of the hogs packed was on commission.

Lander, Given & Co., is the smallest of the Indianapolis houses, but by no means the dullest, packed 43,000 hogs last year, of which 40,000 were on commission. The total wages were \$90,000, and the house paid out \$350,000 for their hogs, buying fine selected animals of 300 pounds average.

There is estimated to be at least \$1,000,000 worth of product lying in the cellars of the houses intended for the home market, and it is by no means probable that the supply of provisions will run short this coming year.

THE STOCK YARDS.

The first year of the Union stock yards ended on the 12th of last November, when a full and complete report of the year's business was made in The News. During the year ending January 1st, 1879, the business was much larger than during the year ending November 12th. The figures are given below. The yards have made great progress since they were opened. The number of pens has been almost doubled, the facilities for the care of stock have been increased, and twice as many men are now employed than during the first few months of the enterprise. The hog market has been good from the start, and the cattle market is being steadily built up.

Five stock receipts for 1878: Hogs, 1,411; cattle, 122,418; sheep, 8,694; horses, 6,697. Shipments: Hogs, 272,122; cattle, 107,596; sheep, 74,696; horses, 6,532. The following figures indicate the number of live stock sold in Indianapolis during the year: Hogs, 814,019; cattle, 14,814; sheep, 6,235; horses, 616.

TELEGRAPHY.

A detailed report of the operations of the telegraph offices in this city has never been presented to the public, and The News gives the following figures for the year 1878, to its readers, with the belief that they will prove quite interesting if not valuable. The Western Union company's office transacted the following business:

Full messages sent	70,982
Half messages sent	16,410
Full messages received	21,229
Half messages received	2,375
Full messages received paid	74,133
Half messages received paid	12,533
Full messages received collect	13,933
Half messages received collect	2,460
Messages received deadweight	8,250
Transfer messages sent	392
Words of messages received	402
Words of messages received on one line to another	908,322
Words of special messages received on one line to another	636,098
Regular press report repeated in the office	1,305,238
Words sent by repeated press	42,622
Newspaper special sent, words	829,396
Newspaper special received, words	396,381
Receipts of the office	\$78,193.33

This does not include the regular associated report received for the papers here, nor the messages sent and received in transacting the business of the company.

Since the pooling of the expense accounts of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph companies, all business originating on A. & P. lines at Indianapolis, and all business having offices, the destination of which is a Western Union office, is credited to the Western Union office at the point whence it is sent. From this cause the showing of business by the A. & P. office is not a true reflex of its operations. During the year 913,204 words of strictly A. & P. business were sent and received in the Indianapolis office in 1878, in 1877, 844,255 messages. During the same time there were 1,469,500 words of telegraphic report received, and 62,000 sent; and 41,000 words of special newspaper messages received and forwarded. These figures are approximate only, but said by Manager Farnsworth to be practically correct.

INDIANAPOLIS BANKS.

Private banks show average daily balances as follows for the year:

Bank of Commerce	\$31,437
Central Bank	40,000
Fletcher & Sharpe	90,000
A. A. Fletcher	70,000
A. & J. C. S. Harrison	90,000
Indiana Banking Co.	70,000
Hittmeyer's Bank	70,000
Weeks, Webb & Co.	70,000
Indianapolis Savings Bank	235,000

Caring house transactions for the year, Joe Elliott master, have amounted to \$35,000,000, which taking the difference between the values of 1877 and 1878 is equivalent to \$35,000,000 for the preceding year.

The business for 1877 amounted to \$36,000,000, and last year's business, though seemingly smaller in for the reason before given, really a large gain. The following are the ten banks forming the clearing house association: First National, Fletcher's bank, Fletcher & Sharpe, Indiana Banking Co., Meridian National, Indianapolis National, Harrison's bank, Citizens' National bank, Hittmeyer's bank, Bank of Commerce, Merchant's National bank, Indiana National Bank, Woolen, Webb & Co., Central bank. The six national banks have a combined capital of \$2,400,000.

The following are the average amounts held on deposit by the several national banks: Indianapolis National, \$600,000; Merchants' National, \$300,000; Citizens National, \$400,000; First National, \$454,916; Meridian National, \$365,000; Indiana National, \$250,000.

Neither fire, nor life insurance companies did the business last year in amount that has marked previous years. The 27 fire insurance agencies here have, as near as can be ascertained, received about \$2,500,000 in premiums in 1878. The shrinking in values and the greater caution prevailing among insurance men have caused this diminution in receipts. Their business last year, however, may be considered on the whole as satisfactory and profitable. There have been no

large fires, the city having enjoyed extraordinary exemption in this regard. The life insurance business has perhaps suffered more than any branch in the city. During the past two years fully twenty companies have ceased doing business here, and now there are but twenty-one remaining. The gross receipts in premiums of their agents can not be ascertained, as there is no way of arriving at them, nothing more than the fact that the business is being possible. The stringency of the times has caused a falling off in business. Hundreds of policies have been allowed to lapse. The living and active companies which, which illustrate the survival of the fittest, are already doing a better business, and see the new year open brightly and encouragingly.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade has declined with the decline in building, and the transactions this year have been largely as those of 1877. The amount of sales is smaller, and the amount of money received much smaller, owing to the low prices. The total sales of soft lumber are estimated at \$400,000, and of hard lumber at \$200,000. This was used principally at home and in the west.

The hard lumber trade has suffered more than the soft lumber trade. The sales for 1878 did not reach \$200,000, representing 15,000,000. The bulk of this lumber was shipped to the east where it was used for building purposes and for exporting. The dealers in both classes of lumber report a better condition of trade at low prices, and with better collections than have been known for years.

MANUFACTURES.

The secretary of the Indianapolis rolling mill company reports the following amount of business done during the year 1878: Tons of rails, 15,016; tons of coal used, 12,412; paid to employes, \$100,000. The profits last year were smaller than the year previous, but the business was conducted more nearly upon a cash basis than ever before, and the company is very hopeful of better times, increased wages and larger margins. The old officers, president, A. Jones, sr.; treasurer, Wm. O. Rockwood; secretary, S. W. Morgan; are unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year at the annual meeting, held on the first of this month.

The Rolling mill company are the owners and operators of the narrow gauge railroad running from Bloomfield to Switz City which carries lumber and other goods, and was expended last year, and delivered to the Indianapolis and Vincennes road on an average forty cars of freight a month.

The Udel ladder and woodenware company at North Indiana, report a very satisfactory business for 1878. On the 30th of last October the company was reorganized with E. Udel, president; Dan. G. Williams, vice president; and E. C. Osgood, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$500,000. The amount manufactured during 1878 was much larger than in 1877. The total sales will not fall short of \$75,000. There were 75 hands employed the entire year, and the weekly pay roll has never been less than \$400.

The company has three branch stores in New York, St. Louis and Chicago. The St. Louis house alone sold over 1,800,000 of the little wooden dish manufactured by the company.

The Sewing machine cabinet company, manufacturing, owned and controlled by the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company, for whom it manufactures sewing machines, cases, it manufactures trunks. It is also the only manufacturer of sewing in Indianapolis.

The business done was fully 35 per cent. greater than that of 1877. The company has capacity for working 300 men, but during the year only 50 men have been employed, whom \$500 were paid weekly wages. Chandler & Taylor, foundry men and engine manufacturers, report an increase of business for 1878. The sales were fully 33 per cent. greater than in 1877 and the collection of stock has been better than in 1877. This house employs about 60 hands and the pay roll will average \$600 a week.

Nordyke & Marmon Co., manufacturers of mills and mill furnishings, make a very favorable report for the year. Their sales amounted to \$255,000, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over those of the previous year. They employ from 100 to 175 men the year around, and paid them over \$80,000 in wages in the twelve months. Their business has been a very prosperous one during the year. Last year they worked "full time, full men."

The firm of C. E. Geizendorff & Co. reports an increased business for the last year. The mill has a manufacturing capacity of 5,000 yards per week. The sales will aggregate \$100,000. There were fifty hands employed and \$14,000 were paid to them during the year. The mill shut down in February last year, and this year it is closed the first week in January about six weeks earlier. The sales of this concern are about 20 per cent. larger than in 1877, but the amount of money received represents about 50 per cent. more than in 1877. The price of wool was also about 20 per cent. less, so the manufacturer's profits did not vary much from those of the former year.

Merritt & Coughlin, the only other woolen manufacturers have a manufacturing capacity of 3,500 yards a week. This mill, however, did not run either full number of hands or full time. The sales were about as large as last year, but the business was less successful. There are thirty-five hands employed in this mill, and about \$9,500 were paid to them in wages.

The Atlas engine works, operating the old "Atlas Works," reorganized in 1878, changing the name to the "Atlas Engine Works," upon a cash basis, with a capital stock of \$249,000. S. A. Fletcher, jr., is the president and manager. The works did a business of \$300,000 last year. There have been 150 men employed and \$185,000 have been paid out in wages during the year.

The Eagle machine works have been confining their manufactures to agricultural machinery, largely threshing machines, portable and stationary engines, boilers, saw-mills, drag-saws, corn-drills, horse-powers, etc. The force of men employed has ranged in the year from 100 to 225; the pay-roll amounted to \$20,000. The value of the productions of the works was \$200,000.

The Indianapolis Store works, (Root's old foundry) have been constantly in operation, employing seventy-five or eighty men the year around. The value of their productions is \$60,000; amount expended for labor, \$20,000. Trade during the year has been brisk, but prices were low. What was agreed to be paid, however, was paid promptly, and the business of the year has been quite satisfactory.

Sinker, Davis & Co., the Western machine works, have had 130 men on the pay roll during 1878, on an average, and it has paid out \$70,000. Their manufactures were valued at \$300,000. They comprise all kinds of iron work, stationary and portable engines, sawmills, horse powers, pork house and flour mill machinery, etc. Recently the works have begun the manufacture of the Croix middlings purifier for the company in this city, organized for its sale. Mr. Sinker reports that the condition of trade is most gratifying. Indeed, no inquiries are made except by persons who mean business, and the experience of the past year has demonstrated that when a debt is contracted, the intention is to pay it some time. For several years manufacturers have considered almost every piece of paper taken as evidence of debt as a total risk. Better times are certainly here, if these may be accepted as indications.

Haugh & Co., wrought and cast iron works, made \$62,000 worth of material in 1878, with the labor of 40 men, and an expenditure on that account of \$18,000. A large part of this work was for the roof of the new Iowa state house. One truck was put together at the works and shipped to Des Moines, which was 112½ feet in length. The men business was hindered badly in this city, as shown by the falling off of this alone. In 1874 they did \$225,000 worth of work, in 1875, \$250,000, in 1876, \$180,000, in 1877, \$50,000. During the prosperous year of '74, '75 and '76 the firm was engaged with the Marion county court house, and refused numerous jobs.

Probably no interest shows a greater reduction in the value of manufactures than carriage making. The Chicago carriage makers here kept an average of 45 men employed the year around and paid out for labor nearly \$25,000. Their product is valued at \$40,000. The business was hindered, but not so much as in the case of other businesses. A large quantity was turned out, and the past six months the manufacture of farm

wagons has been added to the business of this company and is progressing satisfactorily. Black & Backus, a comparatively new firm, have employed an average of twenty-five men through the year, and paid \$10,000 for labor. Their productions they estimate to be of the value of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. A good part of the business of this firm is in sewing machine delivery wagons. One lot of a hundred has just been completed, and an order for another hundred is now being put out.

In the wood milling trade there are five or six planing mills and lumber yards combined, which have had a hard time to get along in the past four or five years. In 1878 there were five months when business was what might be rated fair—April, May, September, October and November. The principal business was carpenter's union employed 25 men, expended \$9,000 for labor, and sold \$50,000 worth of stuff, including unworked lumber.

State Legislatures.

The Missouri legislature meets to-day. The Missouri in caucus last night nominated full lists of officers for both house and senate. The republicans decided not to nominate, but will vote for the democratic nominees. The greenbackers, twenty-eight in number, also held a caucus and nominated full tickets.

The Pennsylvania legislature met yesterday, and Gov. Hartranft delivered his message. The republican caucus nominated J. Don. Cameron for United States senator. Eighteen greenbackers held a caucus and agreed to vote for Judge Agnew.

The West Virginia legislature met yesterday. Col. D. J. Johnson of Tyler county, was elected president of the senate and Hon. George H. Moffat, of Pocahontas county, was elected speaker of the house of delegates.

Governor Garcelon, of Maine, took the oath of office yesterday. In his message he congratulates the nation upon the return of reumption, expressing the hope that it may never again be led into so plain a violation of the constitution as the passage of the legal tender act.

The Wisconsin legislature met yesterday. Charles E. Dross was elected chief clerk and Senator T. Price, president pro tem of the senate. D. H. Kelly was elected speaker of the assembly, and John E. Eldred chief clerk.

Governor Porter's last regular message was delivered to the Tennessee legislature yesterday. It is entirely devoted to state finances, and reports an actual balance in the treasury of \$291,103.95; outstanding bonded indebtedness of the state, \$20,221,300; unpaid interest, \$4,052,717.

The Arizona legislature met Monday, and organized Tuesday. The council has five republicans and four democrats, and the house ten democrats and eight republicans.

The Adair Failure.

The assignees of C. F. Adair & Co., of Cincinnati, state the good assets of the firm are \$364,844 and the liabilities \$999,324.

J. Giles Smith attended the annual reunion of the family of his father, Jeremiah Smith, at Bradford Junction, Ohio, yesterday. The family numbers sons and two daughters, who, with the latter, weigh 1,825 pounds.

Charles Colley, confined in jail on a charge of stealing a silk handkerchief from Officer McKinney, has been released by order of the grand jury.

AMUSEMENTS.—Theater goes and all such keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cold or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

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THE HANDSOMEST SEAL SACQUES

Ever Offered in Indianapolis for the Money at

L. S. AYRES & CO.'S

On Sale for a few Days.

SENT TO US ON CONSIGNMENT.

MUST BE SOLD.

PONIES.

Very Small 5-Cent Cigar, BUT VERY FINE.

CHAS. F. MEYER,

11 North Penn. St.

Down Again

BEST FELT HATS

To 25 Cents, All Shapes.

Trimmed Hats

LESS THAN COST.

WOODBRIDGE & PIERSON,

HILLIERS,

8 East Washington St.

CATARRH CIGARETTES,

Containing no Tobacco. THE BEST MADE.

CHAS. M. RASCHIG,

21 East Washington St.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A Diary for 1879,

AND

MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO.'S

Is the place, AND 20c to \$3 is the price, AND this is the place, AND don't you forget it.

No. 6 East Washington Street.

CITY NEWS.

Thermometer.

7 A. M. 10° 11 P. M. 10°.

Hon. Isaac Jennings, editor of the Richmond Palladium, is in the city.

There were a few symptoms of a market this morning at the East Market space.

There are no frozen fire hydrants in the city, so far as the water works company can learn.

Numerous houses are being built all over the city to stow away the crop now being harvested.

The state officers are despatched to-day, principals and deputies being engaged in organizing the legislature.

From a careful perusal of the morning papers the information is gleaned that Hon. Godlove S. Orth is in the city.

Marriage licenses were issued to-day to Charles F. Markey and Maggie Williams, Wm. Hill and Elizabeth Ball.

A third robbery of a street cash box at the corner of Meridian and Spanish streets is reported. This time \$12.75 was taken.

Mayor Caven died H. N. Spain \$10 and costs, \$21.80 in all, for his assault upon T. B. Buchanan in the Grand hotel Tuesday afternoon.

The county commissioners are in attendance to-day as witnesses upon the trial of the case of Cottrell vs. the board in the Fant contract matter.

Rosa Moore's baggage, on Wabash street, was pulled last night, and this morning inmates were sent to the house of the good shepherd for sixty days each.

The regular meeting of the directors of the Indiana social science association will be at the residence of Mrs. M. W. Reed, North Delaware street, at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

The cold wave is approaching. At Frankton this morning the thermometer stood 16 degrees below zero, and other points in the northwest reported reduced temperature.

The gallows for the execution of the three murderers on the 29th inst. will be erected in the jail yard. Sheriff Pressley is declining to adopt the suggestion that they be hung in the court house.

John Brown, one of the Irvington gang of robbers, was found guilty and given a two years' sentence by the jury. Preston Miller, another one of the gang, pleaded guilty and received one year.

The Arizona gold and silver mining company, of which ex-governor Baker is president has authorized its superintendent to contract for reducing an accumulation of 2,000 tons of rich ore.

Articles of association of the Wabash and Erie railroad company have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock is to be \$600,000, with nine directors with A. N. Dukes of Peru, heading the list.

The expenses of the county exchequer and clerks for the first year's work total \$8,184.25. They have examined the accounts of the treasurers for the past ten years and discovered \$12,000 balances due the county.

To-morrow the holders of the "Junction bonds," O. H. & I. road, will meet in Cincinnati to act on propositions of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, looking to the adjustment of the troubles between the two roads.

Judge Adams, of the civil circuit court, has issued an order to guardians, executors and administrators that they must file their reports by the first day of the February term of court, or compulsory process will be issued.

I. N. Davis, G. W. O. T. of the Good Templars of Frankfort, is in the city for the purpose of laying before the legislature petitions that such a change be made in the constitution as will allow the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Miss Mary Naylor, corresponding secretary of the woman's department of the state fair, yesterday afternoon reported to the agricultural board the great success achieved by the new department, and outlined its possibilities for the future.

The order of the post office department, reducing the price twenty-five per cent, applies to the cost of the envelopes. Stamps remain at the old rates, and, further, the reduction does not apply to stocks on hand or ordered prior to January 1.

The chicken show at Masonic hall is getting into shape. The poultry shown is the finest ever exhibited in the west. In addition to chickens, pigeons, turkeys, ducks, etc., there are several performing canaries which attract much attention.

The Telegraph suggests that the sanctum of The News office would be better than a room in the mansard roof of the court house in which to hang the three murderers. The room of the new Turn-Verein would be yet better, ropes and other appliances being handy there.

Shippers here charge that freights are carried east on a heavy out rate from points on the L. & E. and W. road, thence over the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and the L. & N. road, to the city of Indianapolis, and the charge appears to be well sustained.

Judge Drummond called the chancery docket this morning and set a number of cases down for trial. In the first, he heard argument in chambers, in one of the issues in the O. & M. railroad case. Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Beecher, of St. Louis, attorneys for the road, are engaged in the argument.

The shareholders of the Hecla mining company yesterday elected John Thomas, W. O. Rockwood, Henry Knippenberg and H. B. Allen, of this city, C. O. Beard, Philadelphia, directors for the ensuing year. To-day John Thomas was elected president, W. O. Rockwood treasurer, and Henry Knippenberg secretary.

The swinebreeders' association of Indiana is in session at the rooms of the state board of agriculture this afternoon. A letter was read from D. W. Voyles, member of the national committee to investigate hog cholera, in which he says there is no prospect of discovering a cure for the disease. He recommends greater care in the selection and food of stock.

Judge Gresham is hearing argument on exceptions to the master's report in the matter of the claim of Hannah Buckley vs. the L. & E. and W. road for the death of her husband John, who was run over and killed by an engine on the defendant's road in Indiana, two years ago. He was a Panhandle yardman. The master reported in favor of giving Mrs. B. \$4,000.

General George B. Wright, receiver of the L. & E. and W. road, reports the statement made in a morning paper to the effect that a change in the freight department was imminent, is false. Mr. Diehl, the general freight agent has no intention of leaving his position at present, and when the road is reorganized he can probably be his own successor should he want the place.

Marion lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., installed officers last evening as follows: James A. Liff, W. M.; George H. Emery, S. W.; James Watts, J. W.; Charles Roney, treasurer; John B. Elm, secretary; Charles L. Hutchinson, S. D.; Henry Withoff, J. D.; William H. Short and Hugh J. Drummond, stewards; William M. Black, tyler. Several short speeches were made by retiring officers.

On Monday last, just after the noon dismissal of the Second District school, Jeanette Halford, the eight-year-old daughter of E. W. Halford, was struck in the eye with a stone thrown by one of the school lads. A painful hurt was inflicted, but nothing serious was thought to have occurred. To-day the physician gave it as his opinion that the sight of the eye would probably be destroyed.

The matter of a uniform fee bill came up before the Marion county homeopathic medical society last evening. Drs. Wm. Egger, O. S. Runkles and J. R. Hayes, who had appointed a committee to report such a bill at the next meeting of the society. The bill for the establishment of a state board of health, was discussed, the society agreeing with the homeopaths' claim recognition on the state board of health in proportion to their strength.

Rev. Mr. Van Etten, of Auburn, New York, who has been in the city some time, has a collection of coins made by Mrs. O. J. Wilcox, of Brooklyn, consisting of about forty pieces, which is exceedingly interesting to persons inclined to numismatics. The oldest is a small English silver coin of 1294, issued in the reign of Edward I. Coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are frequent, and some others are valuable for their peculiarities. A strange medal of 1567 and two gold pieces with neither date nor name attract attention.

Legislative Gossip.

Senator Davis appears to be the only man who is ahead on the combinations to organize the senate. He preserves his standing as a national, is in good fellowship with the republicans, and the democrats elect his son-in-law, Ward, assistant secretary.

It is said to be the intention of the democrats in the senate by the aid of the lieutenant governor, to unseat Mark Smith, senator from Delaware and Madison, and put Samsberry in his place. This will give them twenty-six votes and relieve Governor Gray of the great strain of transacting all the business of the organization.

Lieutenant Governor Gray is evidently an 8 to 7 individual.

In the house Clerk Dixon has appointed the graceful infant, W. F. A. Bernhamer of this city, reading clerk. The doorkeeper, David Wilson, has selected William Nelson of Posey county, as his assistant.

T. C. Mays, assistant clerk, has selected the following corps of assistants: Mr. Anderson, clerk of the Jeffersonville; N. E. Alexander, of Indianapolis; Mr. Taylor, of Terre Haute; Judge Skilling, of Noble county, and M. H. Corbin, of Plymouth.

The galleries in the house of representatives are divided into three sections, and ladies may find comfortable quarters as far as they extend.

At 2:30 p. m. to-day the governor informed the news reporter that his message to the legislature would not be read before 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Legislators Located.

Members of the legislature are stopping at the hotels as follows: At the Bates—J. H. Winterbotham, Thomas J. Wood, J. S. Nave, O. H. P. Carey, Wm. Howard, H. S. Cauthorne, J. D. Osborn, J. H. Willard, S. S. Skinner, J. W. Kern.

At the Occidental: Geo. B. Sleeth, E. Reichelderfer, S. E. Urmeten, Lycurgus Dalton, D. J. Heffren, W. W. Edwin, D. S. Leeper, Chas. E. Lehman, Andrew Humphries, Truman H. Fowler.

At the Grand—Chas. H. Reeves, Bartholomew H. Burrell, Caleb R. Farlton, John D. Sarmaun, James V. Kent, A. D. Streight, Nathan Caldwell, Walter C. Olds, W. A. Moore, Francis M. Dice, Samuel L. Taylor, William Heilmann, Thomas J. Foster, G. W. Mezzies, Henry Kramer, F. W. Viehe, W. A. Taylor, Thomas S. Briscoe, George Majors, O. P. Davis, Charles Kahlo, B. W. Langdon, Abner H. Shaffer, Milton Garrigue, G. W. Grubbs, B. L. Davenport, Moses Fointender, Samuel Shutt, J. W. Miers, R. W. Miers, Maurice Thompson, Archibald Johnson, N. Majors, Jacob Schaub, B. Schweizer, Joseph D. Barker, J. H. Bryant, Squire Vanpelt, Wm. Perry, J. N. Kester, R. Vanvalah, John L. Taylor, S. D. Mitchell, James B. Tully, James T. Arnold, Alex. Hess, Thos. M. Kirkpatrick.

Internal Revenue.

The commissioner of internal revenue has distributed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. The total receipts from all sources were \$110,654,163.37. The total cost of collecting the same was \$4,656,410, being less than three and three-quarters per cent. (3 3/4) of the whole amount collected. The total amount collected on distilled spirits was \$50,430,815.80; on tobacco, \$40,091,754.67; on fermented liquors, \$9,937,051.78.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Coup d'etat by the Democrats in the Senate.

Lieutenant-Governor Gray Takes the Bit and Votes Every Time.

The Republicans Defeated at Every Point.

SENATE.

Organized for Majors—Lieutenant Governor Gray Holds the Balance, and Holds It Firmly.

The president's gavel fell at 10:30, and every senator was in his seat. The new senators-elect were called and duly sworn in. Then came the tug of war. Senator Reeves offered a resolution that Daniel D. Dale, of White county, be chosen principal secretary of the senate; Charles W. Ward, of Vernon, assistant secretary, and Richard Huncheon, of Laporte, doorkeeper. The motion was carried by a vote of 18 to 12, and also moved the previous question.

Senator Harris, of Marion, leading the republicans, rose to a point of order that the officers of the senate must be elected, not by resolution, but by vote. The president refused to entertain his objection, as the pending action was on motion for the previous question. Harris appealed from the chair. The chair then being in question, Ayes and noes developed the fact that there was a tie in the senate. Senators Davis and Poindester (nationals) voting with the republicans and the majority of the democrats.

The president cast his vote, and Senator Harris then raised the point of order that the president had no right to vote on organization of the senate. This argument was refused to entertain his objection, as the pending action was on motion for the previous question. Harris appealed from the chair. The chair then being in question, Ayes and noes developed the fact that there was a tie in the senate. Senators Davis and Poindester (nationals) voting with the republicans and the majority of the democrats.

Think ye to find my homestead? I gave it to the fire, and didn't have it insured for twice its value either. But, should ye seek life's nourishment, enough I have and good—I live on hate, with just enough of white man's fire-water to keep up the circulation. Please excuse my candor, but I loathe you with my bosom. I scorn you with mine eye, and I think you are, on a general average, the doggedest deadbeat and low-lived skindink that I have met in a month's travel. I never will be your slave, but I'll swim the sea of slaughter till my eyes stick out like ink bottles. Ugh, big Injun stick railroad iron!

Beyond the Confines of Imagination. [New York Sunday Dispatch.] Imagine the senate of the days of Webster and Clay, Calhoun and Wright, Benton and Corwin, listening with attention to the utterances of one claiming to be a pauper leader who has no fixed principles on the leading question of the day. How Benton would have covered him with scorn, and Webster would have crushed his fallacies with the strong blows of his logic.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LEWIS & WHITEHEAD, monuments, 181 Mass. st.

Six per cent. long time loans on farm, church, village and city property. U. S. Home and Power Association, Office, 72 E. Market st.

On Friday evening the workers of St. George's (Christ church) mission will give the people of the mission a tea party at the chapel, corner Meridian and Church streets, Supper, 10c. Tickets, 25c. North Meridian street, or to the southwest corner of Tennessee and South streets.

PONT'S EXTRACT, for pains, aches, cuts, etc. Its power is supreme over all disease that comes within its range. It never fails. Try it once.

Hugh O. McVey, piano-tuner, 22 N. Penn. st. 11, 12, 13.

Subscriptions for Sunday-school Times and all other periodicals at club rates received by John Brothers, 11 and 13 North Meridian street.

Fine perfumery and toilet articles, Lubin's, Coltray's and Landberg's fine extracts, fine toilet soap and powders, cosmetic, tooth, nail, hair and hairbrushes, E. K. Kindscher, 11 and 13 North Meridian street, or to the southwest corner of Tennessee and South streets.

The price list of the Excelsior steam laundry is posted at the lowest figure, and the work can not be excelled by any establishment in the country.

Singer sewing machine. Low prices. Easy terms. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 74 W. Wash. st. ns

Additional Grain Receipts.

The report of grain, in wagon lots, received by the millers and dealers of this city during the past year, is not included in the grain report published to-day. The figures have not been made up as yet, and will probably increase the total receipts of wheat 300,000 bushels, of corn 600,000 and of the other grains in a like proportion. There are also some returns from the Indianapolis and Vincennes road for the past two months, which have not been included in the report. The total receipts of wheat, by these additions, will not vary much from 4,500,000 bushels. Corn will also amount to over 13,000,000 bushels.

THE SEMINOLES' DEFIANCE.

An Indian Warrior's Oration as Freely Translated into English.

[Our City Derrick.]

Blaze with your serrated columns! Injun no more bend the knee and white man's shackle shall no more bind Injun's arm. I've mailed it with the thunder when the tempest muttered low, and when it falls something must drop, as the pale face says. I've scared you in the city. I've lifted your hair on the plain, and Injun is still carrying on the same business at the old stand; your patronage respectfully solicited; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. I scorn your proffered treaty, because those fellows at Washington are a gang of scoundrels who would rob Injun's scalp of vengeance still is red and warns you to look a little for your topknot.

Some strike for hope of booty, some to defend their all, but I do not do that kind of business. I battle for the joy I have in seeing the white man bite the dust. Ye've trailed me through the forest, ye've tracked me o'er the stream, but the first thing you know some of you won't know nothing; for I stand as should the warrior, with his rifle and his spear, or his shot gun and meat axe, as the case may be; also the scalp of vengeance still is red and warns you to look a little for your topknot.

Think ye to find my homestead? I gave it to the fire, and didn't have it insured for twice its value either. But, should ye seek life's nourishment, enough I have and good—I live on hate, with just enough of white man's fire-water to keep up the circulation. Please excuse my candor, but I loathe you with my bosom. I scorn you with mine eye, and I think you are, on a general average, the doggedest deadbeat and low-lived skindink that I have met in a month's travel. I never will be your slave, but I'll swim the sea of slaughter till my eyes stick out like ink bottles. Ugh, big Injun stick railroad iron!

HUNTING, Trapping, Fishing, preparing Fur, training sporting dogs, how to teach horses, etc., amusing and wonderful tricks, with many other interesting and valuable things in HARRY'S Information for the People, manuscript size, illustrated, only ten cents of any bookstore or by mail. HARRY & CO., 119 Nassau street, New York.

FITS GUARANTEED Where Others Fail BY THE Palace Shirt Factory, 46 W. Washington, Opposite Occidental Hotel, up 1.

See The Best BOSTON PIANOS At STOWELL'S, 46 N. Pennsylvania street.

CLOSING OUT SALE TO QUIT RETAILING.

Store for Rent.

In order to quit retailing, we offer our large and varied stock of

COOKING AND Heating Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and Tinware of every description, all at MANUFACTURERS' COST. Must be closed out in THIRTY DAYS. Store for rent. Manufacturing will be continued at our Foundry Works. An office in the city announced hereafter.

Mothershead, Morris & Co. 39 South Meridian st.

McMURRY'S Mountain Sugar Corn.

We are now receiving the second invoice this season of 100 Cases Celebrated McMurry Corn. Price, \$1.75 per dozen, at

No. 34 West Washington, No. 7 Odd Fellows Hall, No. 250 Virginia Avenue, No. 1 Madison Avenue.

H. H. LEE.

NO CHEAPER OR BETTER Dry Goods IN INDIANA THAN WE ARE SELLING.

Special Bargains IN EVERY DEPARTMENT BEFORE INVOICING.

HESS, BAYLOR & CO., 12 and 14 W. Washington St.

W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Columbus.

D. W. CALDWELL, d&w GENERAL MANAGER.

CAST IRON Letter Boxes

PRICE 75 Cts. FOR SALE AT Indianapolis News Office.

Those LONG OVERCOATS you see on the streets came from J. A. MCKENZIE'S, the One Price Clothier, 38 West Washington street.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.

A fine stock of these STANDARD PIANOS on hand, to be sold at remarkably low prices considering their quality. Send for price lists.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO., 22 North Pennsylvania St. ESTEY ORGANS. 11-12-13

Fine Table Syrup, 60c Per Gal. JAPAN TEA STORE, 97 East Washington St., H. SCHMIDT & CO.

A CARD.

I have never been able to get sterling goods in Jewelry at the very low figures that went into my Large and VARIED HOLIDAY STOCK, and have bought too heavily for this market. I will, therefore, give the entire benefit to PURCHASERS TO REUCE STOCK. The goods and prices have only to be seen to satisfy the intelligent.

HARRY CRAFT, 24 East Washington St.

SHIRTS. Great Reduction!

6 for \$9.00 former price \$13.50 6 " 10.50 " " 16.50 6 " 12.00 " " 18.00

Made to order, in the best style, of WAMUTTA Muslin and fine Linen bosom, at the above greatly reduced prices.

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WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF SEVERAL LINES OF Children's Overcoats TO LESS THAN COST.

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN ALL BROKEN LOTS OF CHILDREN'S SUITS To Prices that must attract the attention of those who have purchases to make in the above lines.

WHEN Clothing Store, 34, 36, 38 and 40 N. Penn. St.

DIARIES For 1879.

BLANK BOOKS, Shipping Books, Etc., Etc.

Bowen, Stewart & Co., 18 West Washington St.

SEE THE TUMBLE AT STUART'S, 15 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.

Good Resolution For 1879. To give our Customers Fits at Resumption Prices.

EGAN & TREAT, The Tailors.

Not desiring to carry our stock over, we will sell

COST.

Call at once. W. D. & E. RAND, 54 N. Penn. st.

GEORGE J